



It is an Observation made by one of my Predecessors, and an Observation, in my Opinion, at once ingenious and well supported, That the Inhabitants of the most distant Countries, do not differ from each other more in their Customs and Ways of living, than the Inhabitants of the several Parts of this great City. But as Historians observe that Nations very frequently alter their Manners, and that in a Succession of Years, People differ from *Themselves*, as much as from their *Neighbours*; so I cannot think it at all improper to preserve in Papers of this Nature, an Account of such extraordinary Revolutions as happen from time to time among the most distinguished Tribes in that huge Mass circumscribed within the *Bills of Mortality*. A *General History*, built on this Principle, would certainly be very entertaining as well as instructive; but as this is not to be expected suddenly, I shall content myself with offering to the View of the Publick a short Specimen in that Way, under the Title of

## MEMOIRS of the SMARTS;

And, according to the Reception it meets with, shall either proceed in, or discontinue my *Researches* as to the *Present State* of the Good People of London and Westminster, and the Variations that have happened for these twenty Years last past, in the Religion, Learning, Morals, Trade, Taste, and publick Diversions; concerning all which I have already drawn together a very considerable Stock of Materials. — But to my Specimen.

TO proceed methodically, I ought to take Notice of the *Origin* of those whole History I write; and I ought likewise to set down the *Names* by which they have been known. But as the Investigation of these Heads is generally observed to be the driest and least useful Part of all Histories, I humbly conceive that my Succinctness in these Points will deserve Praise, rather than Censure.

As to their *Origin*, I shall content myself with observing, that it is as obscure, and consequently as antient, as that of any Nation in the World; since there is not any History of this great Metropolis, which doth not mention the People of whom I write, as great and flourishing, even at the Distance of many Hundred Years, as the learned and inquisitive Reader may find by consulting *Hollingshed* and *Stow*, as to *Masques*, Turnaments, and Coronation Feasts, when these Folks distinguished themselves always in a particular manner.

With Regard to *Names*, I must crave leave to refer myself to Sir Philip Sidney, *Shakespeare*, *Johnson*, *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*, *Skirley*, *Brome*, and the other Antiquaries in that Way; since a List of them only would take up at least a Column. At present they go by different Names; they call themselves *Beaus*, their Enemies call them *Fops*, and the rest of the World *Smarts*; but all agree that they are precisely the same Sort of People known in France by the Name of *Petits Maitres*.

As to the *Religion* of the *Smarts*, like most other Religions, though it hath varied in its Terms, yet in Fundamentals it hath always been pretty much the same: At present, the Established Church hath given its Negative Faith the Title of *Free-thinking*; and hence every *Smart* who is not to all Intents and Purposes a *Free-thinker*, is held but a *Demi-Smart*, or, to keep to religious Phrases, a *Dissenter*. By *Free-thinking*, you must know, these Gentlemen mean an absolute Expulsion from their Thoughts

of all Religious Tenets as held by the *Vulgar*; and their Minds being thus *free*, that is *empty*, they are again filled with this single Proposition, which being light and short, is fit for a *Free-thinker's Creed*, ALL THINGS ARE LAWFUL THAT ARE PLEASANT. In consequence of this, they are always at Ease, or appear to be so, though their Conduct would make any other Man miserable: For Example; they run in *Debt* without *Thought*; they *debauch* Women without *Scruple*; they ruin their Families without *Remorse*: But then they wear *fine* Cloaths, drink *fine* Wine, keep *fine* Women, are at every *fine* Sight: And, when they can lead this *fine* Life no longer, close it by a *fine* Death, which is usually administered by their own Hands.

IN speaking of the *Religion*, I have also comprehended the *Morals* of this illustrious People; and from thence a Transition to their *Learning* is very natural, and consequently very proper. As to the dead Languages, the very Epithet disgusts them; *Latin* has something in it of the *School-Boy*, and as for *Greek*, its pale-faced Letters disgust the Eyes of the *Smarts*, for many Reasons, and especially for this, that it takes up a great deal of Time to be well acquainted with them. *French* and *Italian* therefore are the Learned Languages with them: In the former, those of the greatest Eminence converse, in the latter they sing, one and all. It is an establish'd Maxim, That there is no Harmony in *English*, and that an *Italian* Air is the most charming Thing in the World, though it has nothing but a Redundance in *Vowels* to recommend it. Many of my Predecessors have rallied the *Smarts* upon this Subject, as if they acted whimsically and ridiculously; but, with the leave of my Predecessors, they are in the *wrong*, and the *Smarts* are in *right*, as in most other Things, a very consistent and polite Nation. As their Discourse generally relates to *Trifles*, and as *Trifles* are express'd with peculiar Elegance in *French*, they shew the Rectitude of their Judgments in making this the *Language of their Schools*. Again; as the Poetry of the Modern *Italians* is of all others the least burthened with Sentiment, it is by so much the fitter for these Gentlemen, who would be always *easy*, and who besides, from a Religious Principle, detest such Verses as convey the Maxims of *Vulgar Morality*, which tend to abridge the Liberty of Acting, and hinder Men from pursuing the great End of their Being, that is — *Pleasure*. A *Smart's* Study therefore consists, first, of Books of Devotion; such as the Works of *Blount*, *Toland*, *Woolston*, and *Passeran*: For these Folks are very pious in their Way, and it is thought that there is not one of them who does not make use of the *Philosopher's Prayer* as often as ever its Author did. As to the Sciences; *Boyer's Grammar* and *Dictionary*, with *Veneroni's Italian Master*, and a competent number of Musick Books, complete the Shelf. For *Amusement*, *La Fontaine's* Tales, the Earl of *Rocheester's* Works, and a Prose Version of *Meursius*, together with occasional *Treatises*, as they come out, fill the Glass-Case.

As to *Trade*, nothing is more common than to hear the Enemies of the *Smarts* upbraiding them with their Aversion to it: But how loud soever *Calumny* raises her Voice, we ought always to suspect the Truth of what she says, of which the present Case affords us a memorable Instance: The *Smarts* are universally a Trading People; but then their *Trade*, like their *Religion* and *Morals*, is of a Sort peculiar to themselves; as they hate Incumbrance and Trouble, instead of Books of Accounts, they make use of little Slips of Painted Paper, vulgarly called *Cards*; instead of Bales of Goods, they deal in Bales of Dice; but then their Trade is very extensive, occasions a quick Circulation, and is managed, as all the

World knows, altogether upon *Honour*. It is true, that the ordinary Rank of People will not allow *Gaming* to be a *Trade*: What then? We live in an Age which gives no Quarter to vulgar Errors, and I can demonstrate this to be one upon the Spot. There is said to be a *Mystery* in Trade, and separate *Mysteries* in all its Branches; it is exactly the same Case in *Plays*; there is one *Mystery* regards the Whole, and yet there is a *Mystery* in every Part: An Adept in *Ombre* may suffer by dealing in *Piquet*; and I have known a Man who became a Person of *Worth* by his Skill in *Back-Gamon*, come to want Shoes by launching out his Money at *Hazard*. In Trade, Skill and Assiduity are of mighty Consequence; they are so likewise in Gaming; and, for the Honour of the *Smarts* be it spoken, we seldom see them deficient in either: Many a fine Gentleman practises *Billiards* twelve Hours in a Day, and several *Smarts*, who were never ten Minutes in a Church, have spent the *Sunday* complete, that is, from *Saturday Midnight*, to *Monday Morning*, in continual *Bullness* in a certain *Camping-House* in *Covent-Garden*. But as in Trade the grand Secret is a certain *Je ne say quoi*, not reducible to the Rules of down-right Honesty; so in Play there is a kind of *taking leave of Honour* for a Moment, without which a Man can never make a Figure in the *Business*. But to proceed.

I need scarce put the Publick in mind that the *Smarts* are as it were the sole Authors of our Publick Diversions: At the Theatre they have a Majority in the *Pit* and *Boxes*: To them the Opera owed its Subsistence; and *Vaux-Hall*, the agreeable *Vaux Hall*! would be a Wilderness without them.

It is clear then, even from this short and imperfect History of the *Smarts*, that they are a wise and happy Nation: *Wife*, because one Principle runs through their Religion, their Learning, their Morals, their Trade, their ordinary Behaviour, and their Diversions: They are happy, in right of their continual Absence of Thought, their generous Contempt of Fame, Fortune, and Salvation, which take up other Peoples Cares. And they are likewise singularly distinguished by the Honours done them by our Modern Patriots, who have very judiciously chosen most of their Chiefs, and their Writers to a Man, from amongst them.

AFTER this, to add any thing by way of Panegyrick, would be quite against the Rules; and therefore, to avoid offending by any Impropriety these perfectly polite Persons, to the Praise of whom I have dedicated this Paper, I must here put an End to it, by recommending it to their peculiar Protection.

R. FREEMAN.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE last Advices which the Court of Petersburg received from the Count de Munich say, that after he had rested a few Days with his Army near Little Ingul, he continued his March, and arrived the sixth Instant near Great Ingul, which is very near half way from Perewolowna to the River Bog.

The said Court has received Advice from the Velt Marshal de Lafcy, that the Tartars are so weaken'd by their several Engagements with the Russians, that 20,000 Men is the greatest Number the Kan has been able to assemble, and with these he is encamped on this Side Perecop: That there is a great Misunderstanding between the Turks and Tartars, the former reproaching the latter that they have not Courage to keep the Field when they are attacked, and the Tartars on their Part, accusing the Turks for

not performing their Promise to defend the Fortresses of the Crim: That these Circumstances, and the Misery which they suffer in that Country, made the Generality of the common People desirous of submitting to the Czarina, tho' the Chiefs opposed it with all their Might.

The Advices which the Court of Petersburg, has received from their Resident at *Spaban* say, that the Bashaw of Bagdet having revolted against the Grand Scignior, and proposed to make his Submission to Kouli Kan, 'twas believed that the latter would take the Advantage of his Offer, and break with the Porte. 'Tis confirm'd, that an Ambassador from Kouli Kan is arrived at Astracan, in his Way to Petersburg, but he cannot set out from thence till he has perform'd Quarantain, because he came through the Province of Ghilan, where the Plague rages with great Fury.

A Quarrel happened lately at Petersburg betwixt some Russians and the Domesticks of the Persian Ambassador now at that Court, which was carried to such a Height, that three Persians and one Russian was kill'd upon the Spot.

The 17th Instant a dismal Fire happened at Wybourg, in Finland, which in a very few Hours consumed all the Town to Ashes, except two Churches; but the Powder Magazine was not blown up, so that the Fortifications remain entire.

Letters from *Vienna* give the following Account of an Action that has happened between the Turks and Imperialists, Advice of which was brought to that Court by Count de Pertusari, Aid de Camp to the Great Duke of Tuscany.

'On the 20th of June, while the Army was on the March from Carenesbes to Slatina, several Turkish Parties appeared upon the Hills, from whence they endeavoured to incommode the Troops; but the Hussars gave them Chace, and defeated several of them in Skirmishes; during which the Germans lost about 30 Men. Next Day the Army encamp'd at Tregova, and on the 22d arrived at Cornia, where it continued all Day. From this Camp they discovered some of the Enemies Parties rendezvousing again on the neighbouring Hill, to the Number of at least 10,000 Men; and they resolved to march against them next Day, viz the 23d, as soon as it was Light; but the Army being obliged to advance by Detachments, by reason of the Narrowness of the Defiles, and Unevenness of the Ways, it could not be done. At Noon General Scher acquainted the Grand Duke and the Count de Konigsfegg, that another of the Enemies Parties was forming itself on a great Hill opposite to the Left of the Imperial Army, and that the other Troops which had been discover'd upon the neighbouring Hills, still continued in their Posts. It appeared by the Help of Spying-Glasses, that this Body of Augmentation consisted of Janizaries and Spahis; and a Turkish Bashaw being discovered sitting under a Tent, with the military Musick about him, it was concluded that the Seraskier of Widdin was there in Person. The Enemy bending their chief Force towards the left Wing of the Imperial Army, the same was reinforced, and the other Wing was brought as near to it as the Ground would admit of, that there might be no Chasm in the Centre for the Enemy to break through. The left Wing being thus reinforced, gain'd the Hill, and charg'd the Turkish Troops of Augmentation that were come to post themselves there, with Vigour. During this, the other Parties of the Enemy, who possessed the neighbouring Hills, came down upon the Imperialists with great Fury, and prodigious Shouts, with a View to break the Front Line and penetrate to the Centre, which obliged his Royal Highness to bring up the second Line to join the first, so that the Army form'd as it were but one Line. The Enemy broke into it in two Places, on the Right and Left. The Velt Marshal Phillipi, who was at the Head of a Regiment of Cuirassiers, repulsed them twice on the Right;

and the Turks who made the greatest Push against the left Wing, with the Janizaries, were as vigorously repulsed by the Velt Marshal Count de Wallis; who upon the whole Line advanced towards the Enemy, who finding it impossible to break it, retir'd in very good Order. This Action lasted from one o'Clock in the Afternoon till five, when there fell such a Shower of Rain that the Imperialists could not make use of their Fire Arms; and it was so late, that they could not pursue the Turks above a Mile. The Uncertainty whether the latter might not renew the Attack next Day, determined the Great Duke and the Marshal, to incamp with the Army near Cornia.

The Loss which the Imperial Army has sustained in this Engagement is variously reported, some making it to amount to 1000 Men killed and wounded, and others but to 500. There were several Officers kill'd, particularly Col. Ruseh of Bareith's Regiment; the Count de Trautson, Captain of the Grenadiers in Khevenhuller's Regiment, two other Captains of Grenadiers, and four other Captains in the Regiment of Count Maximilian de Starenberg. There were also several wounded; particularly the Count de Lamberg, a Colonel in Khevenhuller's Regiment, who was shot in the Thigh. The Loss of the Turks must be much more considerable; but 'tis impossible to know the Number of their Killed and Wounded, because, according to their Custom, they carry'd off their Dead even during the hottest Part of the Action; however they left behind them one of their chief Standards, and four Pieces of Cannon. The Count de Pertusari reports, that on the Day after the Battle, the Army march'd again in pursuit of the Enemy, and took Possession of the Camp which the Turks had abandoned; from which Camp the said Count was sent Express from the Great Duke of Tuscany, to bring the Emperor the News. His Royal Highness resolved to halt there that Day, and the next, to give Rest to the Army, and to wait for the coming up of the Provisions; and it was settled, that on the 26th the Troops should march again to attack Meadia, which the Turks had not yet abandoned when the Express came away. The Success of this Battle is very much owing to the Great Duke, who exposed himself in the hottest Fire of the Turks, in order to encourage his Troops to do their Duty.

As the Post was going off, 'twas reported at Vienna, that there has been another Battle between Meadia and Orsova, in which the Imperialists have gain'd a considerable Victory; for the Confirmation and Particulars of which we must refer to our next.

The Hopes the Imperial Court conceive, that this will prove a happy Campaign to them, are partly founded upon the exact Discipline which is observ'd by the German Troops, and those wise Regulations which have been published at the Head of every Regiment, for maintaining a due Subordination, and severely punishing Cowardice. One of these Rules imports, 'That if any Regiment or other Body fails in its Duty in any Action or Siege, all the Soldiers of that Body shall be decimated; that the Officers shall be cashier'd with Infamy, and ignominiously punished, and that the Shame of such Body may be buried in Oblivion, its Colours or Standards shall be thrown into the Fire.'

They write from *Stockholm*, That the General Dyet of that Kingdom proceeds with great Unanimity, under the Direction of the Count de Tessin, its Marshal, who, tho' scarce 40 Years of Age, has gone through as much Business as an old Man. He has been twice Envoy Extraordinary at Vienna, and at every Dyet he has sat in, he has been the principal Person in the Secret Committee, in drawing up the Plan which is therein concerted for a Guide in Foreign Affairs. With all this Learning, Judgment and Experience, he has a Behaviour which makes him universally beloved, and an Integrity which neither Fear nor Hopes can alter. The Dyet has appointed Committees to examine the Alliances concluded two Years ago with Denmark and Russia, and the Reasons why the

Treaty of Alliance with France has not yet been renewed. A Committee is also appointed to inquire into the Grievances of the Protestants of Poland, who have had Recourse to his Swedish Majesty, to desire his Protection, and to support their Interests with the King and the States of Poland, at the next Dyet, which is to be held at Warlaw after the Feast of St. Michael.

As to the Interests of the Duke of Holstein, 'tis probable they will not come upon the Carpet. This Prince has a numerous Party in Sweden, but they who are most disposed to second his Views, do not approve that he should challenge the Right of Succession to the Crown. 'Tis very well known that his Friends have wrote to him upon the Subject, and hinted, that as the Claim is generally considered as an odious Affair, no more mention ought to be made of it in the Letters which he shall write for the future to the States, than in those to their Majesties.

They write from *Copenhagen*, That a Royal Frigate arrived from Norway, has brought thither a great Quantity of Bars of Silver, besides Copper and Iron, from the several Mines discovered in that Kingdom: And that the King having ceded to the Queen the Produce of the Pearl-Fishery established at Drontheim in Norway, Count de Rantzau, Vice Roy of that Kingdom, has had an Audience of her Majesty, in which he presented her with 30 Ounces of Pearls of the utmost Beauty, being the principal that the Fishery produced last Year.

They write from *Amsterdam*, That the famous Baron Theodore went lately on board a Frigate of 52 Guns and 250 Men, which some private Men had freighted for him in the Texel, and carries a great Quantity of Ammunition. People are curious to know what Course he is steer'd; for it can't be imagin'd that he will ever think of going again to Corsica, but rather to Tunis, to restore the Ammunition and Artillery to the young Bey, which he borrowed of him for the Conquest of Corsica.

An Account of LAPLAND, by certain French Mathematicians, who went thither in 1756, to make Observations. Dated September 20.

AFTER arriving at Stockholm, in Twenty Days from Dunkirk, and staying a short time there, to examine the Curiosities of the Place, we set out for the farther Part of the Bothnick Gulph. The only remarkable Circumstance of this Part of our Journey is, that we travelled 300 Leagues in ten Days time with two Coaches, notwithstanding the many great Rivers we were obliged to cross in the way. It is true we had no Night here, nor are Travellers hindered by any Inns upon the Road; but we were surpris'd to find so large and unfrequented a Trade with Roads as fine as those which lead to Versailles, cut through a Forest of prodigious Extent, and which well deserve a better Country. At the Bottom of this Road stands the Town of Tornea, inclosed with a Wall of Fir about four or five Feet high, consisting of a few forty Houses, in which are about sixty Inhabitants, without reckoning the Dead, who are said every Day to re-vistit their old Habitations.

We staid in this Place about as long as we had done at Stockholm, and not finding the Sea Coasts, nor the Islands, in the Condition we could have wish'd, we resolv'd to proceed to Lapland, and there make our Triangles. It is true, that Country is no more than a vast Desert, into which we could make our way no otherwise than by rowing up a River full of Cataracts, or passing through large Forests on Foot, without any Track to guide us, which was the more difficult, as we were incumbered with Astronomical Instruments: However, we pass'd through them, and arriv'd at certain Mountains, whose Tops were covered with Forests of tall Firs; here our Business was to find another Mountain proper to fix the Point of our Triangles, which took us up two Months; these Triangles gave us the Degree of the Meridian which intersects the Polar Circle. Nothing now remained, but to observe the Stars at the two Extremities, and finish the Winter by measuring some Thousands of Fathoms of Ice.



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In this Labour we were greatly assisted by the Strength and indefatigable Pains of the People, whom Nature has admirably fitted for their Country; and in this Part of the World, where they have but little to enjoy, they have Prudence enough to be contented with little. Their Houses are made of the Trunks of Trees, covered over with the Bark, in which there is always one Room they never presume to enter, as being the Residence of their Deity; but upon our Arrival, without seeing either the Master or Mistress of the House, we were suffered to take Possession of it; all the rest of the House was at our Service, except one miserable Corner, full of Smoke, into which the Father, Mother, Children, and all the Household retire together. But these Huts are chiefly upon the Banks of the Rivers, stand at great Distance one from another, and were consequently of but small Use to us during our two Months Stay among them.

Those Inhabitants of this Country who are best accommodated, sow a little Barley, which the Earth renders them again in the best Manner it can, at the End of six Weeks or two Months, which is all the fruitful Season they have. They make for their Guests a Sort of Bread, half Grain and half Straw, but what they eat themselves is chiefly made of Straw; and in bad Years, which are very frequent in this Country, they are forced to eat the Bark of Fir Trees. They have some Sheep and some Cows, which are kept alive with much Difficulty in a Country where they are forced to keep them above half the Year in the House, and to heat all the Water they drink. But they keep them only for their Milk and Wool, not knowing what it is to kill and eat them. They have less Regard for their Rain Deer, some Part of whose Bodies they dry, which, joined with some Fish which they eat raw, is their best Entertainment. Their common Food is the above-mentioned Bread, very bad Butter, and sowre Milk, which all the Household eat out of the same Platter. Every one of those who assisted us, carried some of this Bread in one Bag, and another Bag full of sowre Milk, where-ever he went; and with this Provision would cheerfully go to the World's End, if they were not at it already.

Their Cloathing is, as you may well suppose, very plain; first of all the Children go a long time almost naked, only with a Shirt upon their Bodies, with neither Stockings, Shoes, or Bonnet. The Mens Dress, which is uniform enough, is a kind of Shirt of white Wool, with a Leather Girdle, a very small Bonnet; but their Breeches are so long, that they tuck into their Shoes; the most indispensable Part of their Garb, and which one would least expect from them, is Gloves, there being neither Peasant, Fisherman, nor Soldier, who is not always gloved, in Summer, as well as in Winter. The Women go commonly with their Feet and Legs bare; their Head Dress consists of a Bunch of Red Hair, tied up with a Ribbon of Red Wool, and have most admirable Teeth; and if this Beauty be owing to the Sobriety of their Lives, our Paris Beauties would soon take to Bread and Water, did they but consider what an Addition such Teeth would be to their Features.

After all this, I must inform you, That the People I have been speaking of are not the Native Laplanders, but some poor Foreign Families, who have settled upon the Banks of the Rivers; for as soon as you leave the River, you enter the Desarts, where the native People are so hideous, that those I have mentioned are perfect Sybarites to them. We met with some of them feeding their Rain Deer upon the Mountains: They are almost as little as they are said to be, and much uglier; inasmuch that some of them frightened us, particularly a Woman, who the other Day entered into my Chamber, without my being able to prevent the Visit. Every body in Sweden is persuaded they have frequent Com-

\* A People so addicted to their Ease, that they would not suffer a Smith, or any other Artificer, among them; nor a Clerk, because they thought his Noise insupportable.

merce with the Devil; and I am of opinion that these People look as like his Correspondents as any in the Universe. His Swedish Majesty recommended it to us at our taking leave of him, to examine a little into the Truth of what is so generally reported of them, with regard to Magick. I cannot tell whether they know Future Events, but am sure they are grossly ignorant of every thing past and present: The Edicts of the Kings, and the Prohibitions of the Ministers who have baptised some Laplanders, have diminished the Number of Conjurers among them, or at least have obliged them to practise their Art with much more Secrecy than formerly. But yet many conclude, that some among them are deeply versed in Magick, and the Free-thinkers assert that the Laplanders perform all their Wonders by White Magick only, without any Intercourse with the Devil.

The Rain Deer are as beautiful, as the Laplanders are ghastly; They are a kind of fine Staggs, which render them a thousand Services, in feeding, cloathing, drawing, and carrying them; and they are so familiar, that we found some on the Mountains which would not leave us for three or four Leagues.

We are now at the Northern Extremity of our Triangles, waiting for the Star which is to shew us how much of the Arch of the Meridian is comprised within our Triangles. It were greatly to be wished, that these Observations had been made before the excessive Colds came in, which are more insupportable here than at Tornea: Winter in this Place being almost a perpetual Season, and sometimes in the Middle of the short Summer, resumes its Power: Instances of which we have had during our Stay in these Mountains, where, during very hot Days, when the Sun was not at all clouded, on a sudden the Winter has returned with most piercing Cold. To conclude, it is the Winter only that gives a just Idea of this Country, at which time the Laplanders return to their Habitations on the Mountains, from whence they are driven during the Hot Season by an inconceivable Quantity of Flies, which were very troublesome to us.

## L O N D O N.

On Friday last Week the following of his Majesty's Ships were put into Commission; and on Monday the following Gentlemen were appointed to command them, viz.

The *Lexox*, a Third Rate of 70 Guns, Capt. Covell Mayne; Lieutenant, Mr. Polkinghorn, Mr. Broderick, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Lelley.

The *Lien*, a fourth Rate of 60 Guns, Captain John Hilderley; Lieutenants, Mr. Main, Mr. Page, and Mr. Douglas.

The *Superb*, a fourth Rate of 60 Guns, Capt. William Hervey; Lieutenants, Mr. Simms, Mr. Peters, and Mr. Jammasson.

The *Portland*, a fourth Rate of 60 Guns, Captain Robert Long; Lieutenants, Mr. Frogmore, Mr. Bury, and Mr. Jones.

By the Jamaica Ships arrived last Week in the Downs, we have Advice of the Arrival there of his Excellency Edward Trelawny, Esq; the Governor, and of the Hampton-Court, Sheerness, Anglesea, and Windsor, Men of War.

The Master of a Dutch Ship lately arrived at Amsterdam from Guiney, reports, that in the Latitude of 37 Degrees 11 Minutes North, Longitude 345 Degrees 38 Minutes (Dutch Calculation) on the 13th of June he fell in with the Brazil Fleet for Lisbon, consisting of 27 Ships.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has issued out his Precepts to the Beadles of all the Wards of this City, directing them to go round their respective Wards to see that the Pavements are kept in good Repair, and of such as are not, for them to give Notice to the Inhabitants they belong to, and upon their neglecting to mend them, to Summons them before his Lordship, who is determined to punish them as the Law directs.

On Wednesday last Week John and Philip Ross, two Brothers, were committed to South-

wark Bridewell, on Suspicion of being Impostors, in begging about the Streets, making Signs of having been in Slavery, and there had their Tongues cut out by the Barbarians; they were afterwards carried to St. Thomas's Hospital to be examined by the Surgeons, who finding them complete, they were remanded back to Bridewell, where the Correction of the House had the good Effect of restoring the Use of their Tongues.

The same Day some Rogues got through a Sky Light into the Top of the House of Mrs. Butler, who keeps a Victualling House in King's Head Court in Southwark; and, after having broke open several Doors, rummaged the House in general, eat some cold Provisions, and drank a Bottle of Wine, went off with the small Booty, of about 16s. leaving an Information that they came for a larger Booty, which they expect the next Visit.

The Office belonging to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is going to be pulled down, in order to be rebuilt; and in the mean time his Grace will keep his Office in an Apartment in the New Treasury, Whitehall.

The Charity School for Welsh Children is begun in Clerkenwell.

On Friday Morning last Week the Nottingham Stage-Coach was robbed by a single Highwayman, well mounted, coming to London, who took no more from the Passengers than what they were pleased to throw on the Ground out of the Coach Window. A rich Farmer was in the Coach, and, by pretending to be deaf, saved his Money; and the Highwayman being in Haste, ordered the Coachman to drive on, while he dismounted and picked up about fifty Shillings, and then made off towards Nottingham. By the Description the Gentlemen who were robbed gave of him, he had the Day before left in an Inn at Northampton a poor tired Horse, in lieu of one belonging to the High-Sheriff of the County.

A few Days ago Capt. Bruce and his Sister-in-Law, driving through Colchester Lane, in Chelmsford, with a Chaise and Pair, turning too short the Corner of the said Lane, the Chaise struck against a large Stone fixed there, and was overturned, whereby the Captain had his Collar-bone broke, and his Sister bruised; the Horses being frightened, ran away with the Chaise which they broke in two, and tore the Harness all to Pieces; several Persons endeavoured to stop them, but could not, for they ran with great Fury thro' the Street till they came to Maiden Lane, where one of them running into the Shop of Mr. White, beat him down, and bruised and kick'd him in so terrible a Manner that his Life is despaired of.

On Saturday last Week in the Afternoon a House, with some Stables adjoining to it, fell down in Red-Cross Alley, Southwark; a Man, a Woman, and a Child, were buried in the Ruins; but by speedy Assistance they were all taken out of the Rubbish before they had suffered much Damage.

On Sunday Night, as a Lad 13 Years of Age, Son of Mr. Paris, at the Hampshire Hog in Queen-street, Grosvenor-square, was tickling a Horse under the Belly, in his Father's Stable, he received a Kick on the Stomach, which killed him on the Spot.

The Beginning of this Week two Country Fellows at Melton, near Wobbridge in Suffolk, try'd which should eat most Cherries; and after eating about four Pounds a-piece, one of them going Home, fell down in the Fields extremely ill, and to all Appearance dying; he was taken up by two Persons going by, and with proper Application brought to himself. He said he was taken very cold and with Faintness; but he died in a Day or two after.

On Wednesday the Ten Malefactors mentioned in our last were executed at Tyburn; William Newington, the Attorney, behaved with a Penitence and Concern becoming his unhappy Circumstances, and with the utmost Earnestness entreated that the Young Fellows about Town would consider the great Folly of that Gay Living which prevails too much among them,

them, and had been the Cause of his taking the Step which proved his Ruin.

On Wednesday a Butcher in Spittlefields Market flung a Knife at his Wife, and she died of the Wound on Thursday. The Husband has made his Escape.

On Tuesday was held a Court at Bridewell, by Mr. Aldermen Barber and the Governors, for the Trial and Discharge of several Prisoners, one whereof was corrected, and several discharged; after which the Court was moved by Mr. Walter Pryce, seconded by Mr. Dodd, both Auditors of the Hospital Accounts, that whereas there was no Foundation for the Incurables at Bethlehem, in which there were at present 75, and it had been necessary to receive Five Shillings per Week for their Subsistence from their Friends, that from Midsummer last, for one Year ensuing, no more than Two Shillings and Six-pence should be paid; which was agreed to, and three worthy Gentlemen present promised to supply what Deficiency might happen thereupon. An Act of such Generosity, that it is not doubted but the well-disposed Part of the World will give their Assistance to so charitable a Design.

On Monday last the Town Clerk of Lynn-Regis waited on the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, at his Seat at Houghton, to acquaint him that they had unanimously elected him their High-Steward, in the room of the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Townshend, deceased.

A few Days since died at Cambridge Mr. Green, Son to Dr. Green, Professor of Physick in that University, which probably occasioned the Mistake in the Papers, that the Doctor, his Father, lay at the Point of Death there, who has laboured under no Disorder but that of Old Age, being upwards of Eighty.

From the said University we hear, that the Rev. Dr. Bentley, Regius Professor of Divinity there, said to have been at the last Extremity, is in very good Health, and has had no Relapse since his Recovery from an Indisposition he was visited with about four Months ago.

At the Assizes at Winchester last Week, Thomas Baker for the Highway, and Daniel Hooker for House-breaking, received Sentence of Death.

At the Assizes at Northampton, Henry Clark for Murder, and John Walker for stealing a Mare, were capitally convicted.

They write from Barbadoes, That in March last there were upwards of 3000 Persons in that Island down in the Small-Pox; where Inoculation is practised with great Success. They add, that there is a Prospect of a fine Crop of Sugar throughout all the Islands. And also confirm that St. Piers, the principal City on the Island of Martinico, is totally consumed by Fire.

They write from Boston in New-England, That in March last a Man inadvertently swallow'd Two of his Children: The Manner of his doing it was thus: His Wife had lately miscarried of Twins; and the Gossips and the being willing to preserve the two little Embryos, bought half a Pint of Rum, and put it in a Bottle, into which they thrust these two small People, but unknown to the Husband: It happened one Evening as he was looking about, he found the Bottle, took out the Cork, and finding it was Rum, by the Smell, and making no farther Enquiry, directly swallow'd it down, well pleased to discover his *Wife's Hoard*.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*Colchester, July 14.* Yesterday se'nnight, a melancholy Accident happened at Stratford, 6 Miles from hence, viz. A Boy about 11 Years old, being placed in a Corn Field with a Clapper to frighten Birds from destroying the Wheat, and a Girl about 18 Years old, with a loaded Gun for the same Purpose, the Girl in a jesting way, presented the Piece at the Boy, and said she would shoot him, who in Return, attempted to strike her with his Clapper, and hitting the

Trigger, the Gun went off, and shot him into the Body, in so miserable a Manner, that his Bowels gushed out, notwithstanding which, he linger'd till the next Day, and then expired.

Last Week a Fellow in the same Neighbourhood, being disappointed in a Love Affair, hang'd himself with his Garters upon a Tree, and being seen by a Person at a small Distance, he climb'd the Tree and cut him down, to whom the Fellow relating the Cause of his committing this rash Act, he fetch'd a Whip, and lac'd him very smartly, till his Senses coming into good Order, he begged that he might not receive any further Discipline of that Sort, and that for the future he would behave in a Manner no way deserving the Lash.

*Norwich, July 15.* Last Tuesday died Thomas Newton, Esq; Alderman of East Wymer Ward, who was Sheriff in the Year 1716, and Mayor in 1722: And Yesterday came on the Election of an Alderman in his Room: The Candidates were Mr. Simcoe Waller, late Sheriff of this City, and Mr. Wigg. The Election was carry'd on with some Warmth, the Tories exerting their utmost Efforts: But on casting up the Poll, the Numbers stood thus:

Mr. Waller 355  
Mr. Wigg — 320

Odds 35

This seems a complete Victory for many Years: And in Half an Hour after the Polls were over, the City was as quiet as if no Election had been, which shews the Advantage of choosing those Men in the true Interest of his Majesty and our present happy Establishment.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Edinburgh, July 11.* Thursday last died Mr. Patrick Blair, Writer, aged upwards of 78, who for the Space of 50 Years attended Business about the Parliament House with great Capacity and Integrity.

And on Friday last died at his Seat of Bonington, Sir William Baillie of Lamington, Bart. Aged 23, and is succeeded in a very opulent Estate by his only Sister, Miss Henrietta Carmichael, now Baillie.

Yesterday the Royal Company of Archers shot for the Silver Arrow, according to Annual Custom, on Bruntsfield Links, and the Prize was carried by Mr. Cuming, Merchant.

#### PREFERMENT MILITARY.

The Lord John Sackville is made Captain of the late Captain Balfour's Troop of Dragoons, in the King's own Regiment.

#### PREFERMENT ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Dr. Gooch is translated from the See of Bristol to that of Norwich, vacant by the Translation of Dr. Butts to the See of Ely.

#### MARRIAGES.

Sir Robert Aulien, Bart. to Miss Elizabeth Dashwood.  
Sir Brownlow Sherrard, Bart. to the Lady Philoclea Sidney.  
John Cholmley, Esq; to Miss Herne.

#### DEATHS.

July 15. Captain Charles Lorimer, who commanded a Company in the late Sir James Wood's Regiment of Fusileers.

July 16. Captain Joseph Nelson, Commander of one of his Majesty's Ships of War.

July 17. At his House in Great Marlborough-Street, Richard Chichely, LL. D. Master of the Faculties, and Secretary to the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

*A few Days ago died,* At Cambridge, Bryan Thirlby, LL. D. Senior Fellow of Jesus College. *Also,* at his Seat near Tewksbury in Gloucestershire, Joseph Workman, Esq; formerly a Lisbon Merchant.

#### PRICES OF STOCKS Friday Noon.

Bank Stock, 142 to 144. India 166 1/2 half, without the Dividend. South Sea 100 3/4. Old Annuity 111 5/8. New Ditto, 111 3/8. Three per Cent. Annuity 107. Emperor's Loan 7 per Cent. 110. Ditto 5 per Cent. 99 7/8. Royal Assurance 107 3/4. London Assurance 14 3/4. African 14. India Bonds, 61. 18 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds, 21. 11 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 31. 10 s. Premium.

#### BANKRUPT.

Henry Cary, of Beverley, in the County of York, Mercer and Linendraper.

#### This Day is Published,

**I. A DISCOURSE** of the VISIBLE and INVISIBLE Church of Christ, in which it is shewn, that the Powers claimed by the Officers of the Visible Church, are not Inconsistent with the Supremacy of Christ as Head; or with the Rights and Liberties of Christians, as Members of the Invisible Church.

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*Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.*

**IV. A VINDICATION** of the History of the Septuagint from the Misrepresentations of the learned Scaliger, Dupin, Dr. Hody, Dr. Prideaux, and other modern Critics.

**V. A SERMON** preached at the Annual Visitation of the Lord Bishop of WINCHESTER, at Andover, in the County of Southampton, Sept. 14, 1737. By *Ferdinando Warner*, Vicar of Whitechurch in Hampshire. Published at the Request of several of the Clergy.

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